

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the
Greatest Struggle in the
World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of Bitter Warfare Before
the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to
Rule the World Could Be Assured—
Progress of the Titanic Contest
Practically as It Went On From Day
to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would result in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Cirey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidien; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.

Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.

Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Altkirch.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege. Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiaochow; Russia offers autonomy to Poland.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao.

Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.

Aug. 28—English win naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland.

Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.

Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.

Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.

Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk in North sea by a German submarine.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslavl and begin siege of Przemyśl.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—German take Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.

Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat.

Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable sunk.

Jan. 8—Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

Jan. 11—Germans cross the Rawka, 30 miles from Warsaw.

Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea.

Jan. 29—Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Aisne repulsed.

Feb. 1—British repel strong German attack near La Bassee.

Feb. 2—Turks are defeated in attack on Suez canal.

Feb. 4—Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.

Feb. 8—Turks along Suez canal in full retreat; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats.

Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 28,000 prisoners.

Feb. 14—Russians report capture of fortifications at Smolnik.

Feb. 16—Germans capture Plock and Bielek in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district.

Feb. 17—Germans report they have taken 50,000 Russian prisoners in Mazurian lake district.

Feb. 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

Feb. 19-20—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

Feb. 21—American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine in North sea.

Feb. 22—German war office announces capture of 100,000 Russian prisoners in engagements in Mazurian lake region; American steamer Carib sunk by mine in North sea.

Feb. 28—Dardanelles entrance forts capitulate to English and French.

March 4—Landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles straits reported; German U-4 sunk by French destroyers.

March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk in Pacific by English.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.

March 22—Fort of Przemyśl surrenders to Russians.

March 23—Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 25—Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians.

April 8—German auxiliary cruiser, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at Newport News, Va.

April 16—Italy has 1,200,000 men mobilized under arms; Austrians report complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign.

April 23—German force way across Ypres canal and take 1,600 prisoners.

April 25—Allies stop German drive on Ypres line in Belgium.

April 29—British report regaining of two-thirds of lost ground in Ypres battle.

May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans.

May 9—French advance two and one-half miles against German forces north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 3—Germans recapture Przemyśl with Austrian help.

June 18—British suffer defeat north of La Bassee Canal.

June 28—Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda.

July 3—Tolmino falls into Italian hands.

July 9—British make gains north of Ypres and French retake trenches in the Vosges.

July 13—Germans defeated in the Argonne.

July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 14—Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier.

Aug. 21—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Sept. 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more liners without warning.

Sept. 4—German submarine torpedoed liner Hesperian.

Sept. 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing 20 persons and wounding 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.

Sept. 22—Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes encircling movement.

Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter-attacks repulsed.

Oct. 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Sofia.

Oct. 10—General Mackensen's forces take Belgrade.

Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople.

Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Mitau.

Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed.

Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.

Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.

Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of English armies on west front.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.

Jan. 13—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

Feb. 22—Crown prince's army begins attack on Verdun.

March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.

March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.

April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation.

April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.

April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.

April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.

May 4—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.

May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 29—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.

July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.

July 23—General Kuropatkin's army wins battle near Riga.

July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgarians in Macedonia.

Aug. 2—French take Fleury.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.

Aug. 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez canal.

Aug. 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.

Aug. 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo river and occupy Austrian city of Goeritz.

Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislaw; allies take Doiran, near Saloniki, from Bulgarians.

Aug. 19—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth.

Aug. 24—French occupy Maurepas, north of the Somme; Russians recapture Mush in Armenia.

Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on side of allies.

Aug. 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.

Sept. 3—Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Roumania.

Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Roumanian fortress of Tutra; Roumanians take Orsova, Bulgarian city.

Sept. 10—German-Bulgarian army captures Roumanian fortress of Silistra.

Sept. 14—British for first time use "tanks."

Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Carso.

Oct. 2—Roumanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.

Oct. 4—German submarines sink French cruiser Gallia and Cunard liner Franconia.

Oct. 8—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.

Oct. 11—Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France.

Oct. 23—German-Bulgarian armies capture Constanza, Roumania.

1917

Jan. 1—Submarine sinks British transport Ivernia.

Jan. 9—Russian premier, Trepoff, resigns. Golitzin succeeds him.

Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.

Feb. 3—President Wilson reviews submarine controversy before congress; United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; American steamer Housatonic sunk without warning.

Feb. 7—Senate indorses president's act of breaking off diplomatic relations.

Feb. 12—United States refuses German request to discuss matters of difference unless Germany withdraws unrestricted submarine warfare order.

Feb. 14—Von Bernstorff sails for Germany.

Feb. 25—British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara; submarine sinks liner Laconia without warning; many lost, including two Americans.

Feb. 26—President Wilson asks congress for authority to arm American merchantships.

Feb. 28—Secretary Lansing makes public Zimmermann note to Mexico, proposing Mexican-Japanese-German alliance.

March 9—President Wilson calls extra session of congress for April 16.

March 11—British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution starts in Petrograd.

March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.

March 17—French and British capture Bapaume.

March 18—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

March 21—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer Haldon torpedoed without warning.

March 22—United States recognizes new government of Russia.

March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that acts of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning.

April 4—United States senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany.

April 6—House passes war resolution and President Wilson signs joint resolution of congress.

April 8—Austria declares severance of diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9—British defeat Germans at Vimy Ridge and take 6,000 prisoners; United States seizes 14 Austrian interned ships.

Oct. 24—French win back Douaumont, Thiaumont field work, Haudromont quarries, and Chilleotte wood near Verdun, in smash of two miles.

Nov. 1—Italians, in new offensive on the Carso plateau, capture 5,000 Austrians.

Nov. 2—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun.

Nov. 5—Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland of territory captured from Russia.

Nov. 6—Submarine sinks British passenger steamer Arabia.

Nov. 7—Cardinal Mercier protests against German deportation of Belgians; submarine sinks American steamer Columbian.

Nov. 8—Russian army invades Transylvania, Hungary.

Nov. 9—Austro-German armies defeat Russians in Volhynia and take 4,000 prisoners.

Nov. 13—British launch new offensive in Somme region on both sides of Ancre.

Nov. 14—British capture fortified village of Beaumont, near the Ancre.

Nov. 19—Serbian, French and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvania Alps and enter western Roumania.

Nov. 21—British hospital ship Britannic sunk by mine in Aegean sea.

Nov. 23—Roumanian army retreats 90 miles from Bucharest.

Nov. 24—German-Bulgarian armies take Orsova and Turnu-Severin from Roumanians.

Nov. 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.

Nov. 28—Roumanian government abandons Bucharest and moves capital to Jassy.

Dec. 5—Premier Herbert Asquith of England resigns.

Dec. 7—David Lloyd George accepts British premiership.

Dec. 8—Gen. von Mackensen captures big Roumanian army in Prohova valley.

Dec. 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces in reichstag that Germany will propose peace; new cabinet in France under Aristide Briand as premier, and Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle given chief of command of French army.

Dec. 15—French at Verdun win two miles off front and capture 11,000.

Dec. 10—Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.

Dec. 23—Baron Burian succeeded as minister of foreign affairs in Austria by Count Czernin.

Dec. 26—Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."

Dec. 27—Russians defeated in five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania.

April 20—Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the U. S.

April 28—Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000; Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

May 7—War department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.

May 14—Espionage act becomes law by passing senate.

May 18—President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France.

May 19—Congress passes war appropriation bill of \$3,000,000,000.

June 5—Nearly 10,000,000 men in U. S. register for military service.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates.

June 13—General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.

June 15—First Liberty loan closes with large oversubscription.

June 26—First contingent American troops under General Sibert arrives in France.

June 29—Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies.

July 9—President Wilson drafts state militia into federal service. Also places food and fuel under federal control.

July 13—War department order drafts 678,000 men into military service.

July 14—Aircraft appropriation bill of \$640